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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

31st

Thirty-first
Annual Festival

1911

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1911

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second : : : Nineteen Hundred and Eleven

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

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1911

1871-1872

1871-1872

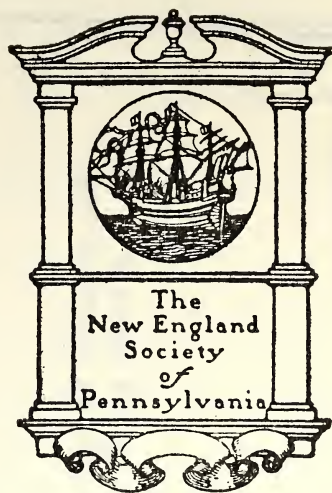
1871-1872

New England Society
of Pennsylvania



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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.
Philadelphia, 1892?-1919.
28v.

Each volume contains list of officers and
members, and constitution of the Society.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Contents

	PAGE
Officers	7
Treasury	13
Objects of the Society	14
Terms of Membership	14
Thirty-first Annual Meeting	17
Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts Assigned to Them	20
Thirty-first Annual Festival	39
Grace Before Meat	40
Programme of the Evening's Entertainment	41
Address of the Toastmaster, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.	57
Address of Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.	62
Address of Rev. Rockwell H. Potter	74
Address of Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Phila.	83
Address of Hon. Robert L. Taylor	86
Constitution and By-Laws	93
Members—Life and Annual	101
Obituary	113
Names of Deceased Members	121

Council of the Society, 1912

President

John D. Jones

The President

James H. Thompson, M.D.

Charles H. Brown

President

James H. Thompson

President

James H. Thompson

President

Illustrations

	OPP. PAGE
Portrait of Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.	62
Portrait of Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.	74
Portrait of Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg	83
Portrait of Hon. Robert L. Taylor	87

Council of the Society, 1912

President

Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

George Irving Merrill

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

N. Parker Shortridge

Hon. James M. Beck

Theodore Frothingham

Leslie W. Miller

TWO YEARS

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

Theodore N. Ely

Frederic H. Strawbridge

THREE YEARS

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

Edward P. Borden

George Wood

Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
George Woodward, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
Leslie W. Miller
George Wood

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Charles A. Brinley
Edgar C. Felton

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
N. Parker Shortridge
Theodore Frothingham
Theodore N. Ely
Edward P. Borden
Frederic H. Strawbridge

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

- 1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900. . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1909. . . . Theodore N. Ely
1910-11 . . . Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
1912. . . . Alba B. Johnson

First Vice-Presidents

- 1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897. . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900. . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1909-12 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Second Vice-Presidents

- 1881-83 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900. . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-12 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

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Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

- 1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1912. . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

- 1881-1902. . Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . . Edward P. Borden
1911-12 . . . George I. Merrill

Chaplains

- 1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900. . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-12 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, D.D.

Physicians

- 1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910. . Charles P. Turner, M.D.
1910. . . . DeForest Willard, M.D.
1910-12 . . . Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

- 1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors

1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1912	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902-12	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900	W. D. Winsor
1892	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892	J. R. Claghorn
1893	Luther S. Bent
1893-1902	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1911	Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
1894-1900-12	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-12	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1912	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01	Hon. George F. Edmunds

Past and Present Members of the Council

Directors

1901-10 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . .	George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06-12. .	Theodore N. Ely
1902-11 . . .	Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . .	Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . .	Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-12 . . .	George Woodward, M.D.
1907-12 . . .	Parker S. Williams
1909-12 . . .	Edgar C. Felton
1911.	Alba B. Johnson
1912.	Frederic H. Strawbridge
1912.	George Wood
1912.	Leslie W. Miller



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

GEORGE IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*, in account with the New
England Society of Pennsylvania.

DR.

1910.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	\$2,727.87
1911.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from members:	
		Initiation fees	25.00
		Annual dues	909.00
		Life membership	100.00
		To Real Estate Trust Co., interest . .	49.25
		To Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Co.	8.18
			<u>\$3,819.30</u>

CR.

1911.	Nov. 1.	By cash paid dinner fund	399.71
		By cash paid sundry bills	570.25
		By balance cash in Real Estate Trust Co.	2,849.34
			<u>\$3,819.30</u>

GEO. IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*.

Objects of the Society



The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

Thirty-first Annual Meeting

Thirty-First Annual Meeting

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 4th, 1911, at the Bellevue-Stratford, 8.30 p.m.

President Rev. Dr. Tomkins in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved, without reading, having been published in the Year Book for 1910, and distributed to the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Council for publication. (See page 13 of this Book.)

The Council reported the holding of two meetings. At the meeting of January 4th., Mr. George Irving Merrill was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Borden, who had declined re-election at the last annual meeting, and Mr. Borden was elected Director to succeed the late Dr. Dana.

The Council elected to membership in the Society :

Frederick E. Baily	Alexander Rudd
Harry Billings	Freedom N. Ulrick
Joseph E. Richards	Edward O. Warner

During the year, the Society has lost by death :

Chancey H. Brush
Waldo M. Claflin
Theodore W. Faries
Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith
E. Porter Mason
Justus C. Strawbridge
Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker
William A. Church

Present membership, 366.

Thirty-first Annual Festival

On motion, the chair appointed the following Committee on Nominations for officers and directors:

E. Burgess Warren	Frank Howard
J. Allen Boone	F. W. Muzzey
Alfred L. Ward	

While waiting for the report of the Nominating Committee, the following named were elected members of the Society:

William S. Belding	William Harmar
Felton Bent	William de Krafft
Newell Bradley	Joseph W. Long
Robert P. Esty	Charles Lathrop Smith
Edward C. B. Fletcher	H. M. Magoun
Gustavus B. Fletcher	Ellis P. Passmore
James Dobbins Faires	Frederick Spaulding
Rev. Winthrop B. Greene	Herbert G. Stockwell
Albert Thompson	

The Nominating Committee reported the following ticket of officers and directors:

President.—Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents.— { Roland G. Curtin, M. D.
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—George Irving Merrill

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

Parker S. Williams
George Woodward, M.D.
Edward P. Borden
George Wood

New England Society of Pennsylvania

To fill unexpired term of the late Justice C. Strawbridge:

Frederic H. Strawbridge.

To fill unexpired term of Alba B. Johnson, nominated for President:

Leslie W. Miller.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion, the Secretary cast one ballot, and the President declared the gentlemen nominated had been duly elected.

On motion of Everett H. Plummer, the usual resolution regarding the price of boxes and dinner seats was passed, viz:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

A resolution of thanks to the Bellevue-Stratford for use of the room for the meeting was approved. Adjourned.

Joseph P. Mumford, Secretary.

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and
the Toasts Assigned to Them

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned).

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
"Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
"The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
"New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
"The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
"The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
"The Day We Celebrate."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-General Palmer,

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,

"The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,

"The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,

"The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,

"New England and Her Cities."

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,

President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,

"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,

"Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,

"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,

"The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,

"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of American Independence."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
"Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Yankee."

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

Hon. John D. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
*"The President of the Republic and the Union of the
States."*

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
*"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its
Battleground."*

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American Home of the Puritan."

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the Fathers."

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
"New England and the Business Interests of Philadelphia."

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

1890

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President,

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
*"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True
Pilgrims."*

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
*"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and
Religion."*

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
"The American Spirit at Work."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."

1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
"The State of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
"The Puritan Away from Home."

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."

1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
"The Other Pilgrims."

Hon. Murat Halsted,
"American Expansion."

1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's Greatness."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,
"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,
"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,
Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,
"The New Englander in the Army."

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,
"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,
"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,
Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,
Address.

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

1902

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
"The Pennsylvania of the West."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
"New England in the Senate."

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
"New England in the House of Representatives."

1903

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
"New England and Japan."

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
"New England in the Navy."

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
"The World's Infant Republic."

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Puritan's Part in the American."

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
“*Ourselves As Others See Us.*”

Hon. Arthur Lord,
“*The Pilgrim Fathers.*”

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
“*The Day We Celebrate.*”

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
“*The Puritan as a Straight Thinker.*”

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
“*A Virginian's Point of View.*”

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
“*The Puritan Spirit.*”

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
“*The New England Soldier.*”

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
“*The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors.*”

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
“*As the Quaker Sees It.*”

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
“*Some Particulars of the Landing.*”

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
Vice-President's Address.

1780954

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
"Pennsylvania—New England."

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
"The Mission of America."

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
"Puritanism: A Living Force."

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
"The Puritan and the Quaker."

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,
Vice-President's Address.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
The Toastmaster's Address.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,
"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,
"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."

John E. Hedges, Esq.,
"The Puritan's Word."

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,
"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1909

Theodore N. Ely,
President's Address.

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Henry A. Shute,
"The American Turkey."

Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy,
"Time and Chance."

Col. George Harvey,
"The Pilgrim Son."

1910

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.,
President's Address.

Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D.,
"The Loyalty of the New Englanders."

Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,
"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform."

Hon. Martin W. Littleton,
"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers."

Thirty-First Annual Festival

The Thirty-first Annual
Festival of the New
England Society of Pennsyl-
vania held at the Bellevue-
Stratford in Philadelphia on
the Twenty-second
of December
1911

Thirty-First Annual Festival



Forefathers' Day—the two hundred and ninety-first anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the thirty-first festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania—was celebrated at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, on Friday evening, December 22.


The Entertainment Committee, as usual, secured an elaborate and effective display of the florist's art in the ball-room, the tables bearing vases of roses and pinks alternating with banks of fruits intertwined with trailing vines. Potted plants and pine trees encircled the room while the stage presented a complete bower of green foliage above which emblazoned in incandescent lights the words "Plymouth Rock, 1620—Philadelphia, 1911." The banners of the original States were stood in front of the stage.

The intellectual as well as the material feast was more than ordinarily appreciated and the music, social merriment and hearty fellowship combined to make the festival one of the most enjoyable ever given by the Society.

At the usual hour, the officers, guests and members marched from the parlors to the dining hall.

In the regretted absence of the Chaplain, detained at home by serious illness, Grace before Meat was offered by Rev. Dr. Tomkins, the President of the Society.

Grace Before Meat

 **God** of our fathers, *Who art with us yet and Whom we love and adore; we thank Thee for the privilege of coming together as Thy children to recall Thy mercies and providences of the past, to bless Thee for the present, and to ask Thy guidance in the future. Be with us as we show our love to Thee by our love and fellowship one with another. Make us truly grateful for the bounty which ever comes from Thy generous Hand, and lead us into all the happy ways of service that we may give to others as Thou hast given to us. Through Jesus Christ our Lord.* Amen.

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

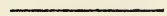


December 22, 1911



THE Programme of
the Thirty-Sixth
Annual Festival of
the New England
Society of Pennsylvania

Entertainment Committee



Thomas E. Cornish

N. Parker Shortridge

Theodore Frothingham

Theodore N. Ely

Edward P. Borden

Frederic H. Strawbridge



THE Programme of
the Thirty-first
Annual Festival of
the New England
Society of Pennsylvania



At the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Philadelphia
December 22, 1911



CAPE COD OYSTERS

Celery

PURITAN POTTAGE OF MUSHROOMS

Almonds

Olives

Pecans

MAINE LOBSTER NEWBURG

VERMONT TURKEY

Cranberry Jelly

Sweet Potatoes, Candied

OLD DOMINION HAM

Cider Apple Sauce

Fresh Peas

*Whatsoever Barbados liquors, commonly called Rum, Kill-Divell, or the like, shall be landed in any place in this Jurisdiction * * * shall be all forfeited to the Commonwealth.—Laws of the Colony of Connecticut, 1654.*



BOSTON BAKED BEANS

BROWN BREAD

SALEM SHERBET

SNARED QUAIL

Tomato Mayonnaise Salad

Roquefort and Camembert

COLD CORN PUDDING

SQUASH PIE

Fried Nut Cakes

Apples

COFFEE

TOBACCO

*It is enacted by the Court that all such lycenced Inns
or Ordinaries shall not suffer prophane Singing,
Dauncing, or Revelling in their houses.*

—Laws of the New Plymouth Colony, 1668.

Wise Men and their Words

President's Address

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S. T. D.

"The President of the United States"

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

"Old New England"

BLISS PERRY, L.H.D., LL.D.

of Harvard University

"The New New England"

REV. ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.

of Hartford, Connecticut

HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR

United States Senator from Tennessee

*If any * * * shall behave himself contemptuously toward
the Word preached, * * every such person shall be duly
punished by the Plantation Court.*

—Laws of New Haven Colony

Wisdom of Our Forefathers

It is ordered that there shall be one good Hogshead of Beer for the CAPTAIN and MINISTER, and SICK MEN, and if there be only three or four Gallons of Strong Water, then two Gallons of SACKE.

—Laws of Connecticut Colony 1637.

Any person founde or seene hereafter taking Tobacco publicly ***** shall forfeit to the Towne's use for the first default XII d, for the second II s.

—Laws of New Plymouth Colony, 1646.

NO SINGLE PERSON, LABOURER or OTHER shall be dieted in any INNE or ORDINARY in the towne to which he belongeth.

—Laws of New Plymouth Colony, 1671.

What Person soever shall wear GOLD OR SILVER LACE, or GOLD or SILVER BUTTONS, SILK RIBBONS or other costly superfluous Trimmings, the LISTMAKERS are required to asseesse them at one hundred and fifty Pound.

—Laws of Connecticut Colony, 1676.

All Persons walking in the Streetes after nine or ten o'clock at night * * * shall be liable to be examined by the Selectmen.

—Laws of New Plymouth Colony.

The objects of the Society are as follows:

General Objects

1. To preserve the memory of the

first settlement of the

English in Pennsylvania

2. To collect and preserve

all documents

connected with the

history of the colony

3. To publish a history of the

colony

4. To publish a list of the

settlers

5. To publish a list of the



New England Society of Pennsylvania

The assignments at the tables were made as follows:

President's Table

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S. T. D.

Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.,
N. Parker Shortridge,
Hon. Robert L. Taylor,
John Helmus,
Rev. David M. Steele,
Jos. P. Mumford, Secretary,

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.,
Theodore N. Ely,
Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,
Isaac Sharpless,
Charles C. Harrison.

Thirty-first Annual Festival

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

Carl G. Lorenz,	J. Allen Boone,
Rev. John B. Harding,	Lewis H. MacLaughlin,
Robert Pilling,	George E. Shaw,
Frank R. Watson,	Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
Alfred L. Ward,	William C. Smith,
F. C. Spaulding,	Edward H. Morris,
Dr. W. W. Van Baun,	John G. Carruth,
Peter P. G. Hall,	J. Clifford Wilson,
Ben. Clark Gile, M.D.,	J. Warner Hutchins,
John T. Nichols,	John T. Robinson,
Thomas W. Synott,	Frederick Schoff,
H. C. Roberts,	Job T. Pugh,
J. M. Colton,	Albert Thompson,
G. K. Mohr,	Dr. M. B. Dwight,
J. Jacob Mohr,	Dr. S. D. Risley,
S. S. Freeman,	Judson Daland, M.D.,
Dr. John G. Clark,	William B. Bratten,
Col. H. L. Haldeman,	Herbert S. Clark,
W. H. Hollar,	Charles E. Clark,
George N. Reynolds,	F. S. Feraille,
Edward W. Mumford,	John Dickey, Jr.,
E. J. Lavino,	J. B. Weaver,
John L. Stewart,	Clement Weaver,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,	John T. Riley,
	George H. Cliff,
	Harry T. Stoddart.

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Franklin M. Potts,	John L. Wilson,
Lewis C. Lillie,	Stedman Bent,
F. L. Baily,	H. A. Magoun,
Lewis Lillie,	R. J. Crozier,
Frank Tenney,	B. Homer LeBoutillier,
E. C. Felton,	Wistar E. Patterson,
Winthrop Sargent, Jr.,	Sussex D. Davis,
Winthrop Sargent,	Charles A. Converse,
Frank R. Whiting,	E. O. Warner,
Clayton W. Nichols,	A. H. Rudd,
Richard T. McCarter,	Dr. George Woodward,
George H. Hill,	William H. Norris,
Thomas H. Ashton,	W. L. Rowland,
William W. Hill,	William E. Helme,
William S. Belding,	Charles E. Roberts,
Frederick S. Hovey,	William T. Tilden,
C. L. Smith,	George P. Morgan,
J. W. Long,	Robert P. Hooper,
John J. Collier,	William deKrafft,
George C. Hetzel,	Alba B. Johnson, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,	William L. Austin,
	Samuel M. Vauclain,
	Alba B. Johnson,
	Rev. Winthrop B. Greene,
	Harold Goodwin, Jr.,
	Harold Goodwin.

Thirty-first Annual Festival

Table C

Lincoln Godfrey,

Charles E. Ingersoll,
John H. McFadden,
Col. R. Dale Benson,
George B. Frazier,
Henry B. Thompson,
Charles E. Pugh,
Henry B. Ellison,
William T. Elliott,
Charles E. Mather,
Levi L. Rue,
Herbert S. Darlington,
Morris L. Clothier,
George W. Kendrick, 3d,
J. Alfred Miller,
H. S. DeCosta,
Benjamin D. Deacon,
J. B. Hutchinson,
Lewis Neilson,
J. H. Walter,
John Bancroft,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
Robert C. Lippincott,
J. R. McAllister,
Richard D. Wood,
Sommerfield Baldwin,
Grahame Wood,
Rev. Louis F. Benson,
E. Burgess Warren,

E. T. Stotesbury,
George H. McFadden,
Henry S. Grove,
Horatio G. Lloyd,
Dr. William Pepper,
W. Heyward Myers,
Alfred C. Harrison,
George Dallas Dixon,
Frank D. LaLanne,
J. H. Clothier,
J. L. Ketterlinus,
W. C. Clothier,
H. K. Caner,
Herbert J. Tily,
B. W. Casselberry,
George Wood,
E. F. Brooks,
W. H. Bacon,
William A. Law,
E. Pusey Passmore,
Charles K. Gleason,
E. Shirley Borden,
F. H. Shelton,
E. B. Chase,
E. P. Borden,
Dr. Chapin.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table D

Frederic H. Strawbridge.

Stanley R. Yarnall,	Frederic Palmer,
T. R. White,	George S. Morris,
Aubrey Howell,	A. G. H. Spiers,
James Bateman,	G. H. Strawbridge,
Howard Comfort,	William W. Bacon,
G. S. Strawbridge,	Asa S. Wing,
F. N. Maxfield,	Dr. R. M. Gummere,
Harry G. Barnes,	Wilson L. Evans,
Charles W. Welsh,	S. W. Evans,
J. Warren Hale,	Rev. S. H. Cox,
Jonathan M. Steere,	T. K. Collins,
George M. Randle,	H. B. Bremer,
B. F. Blake,	J. F. Tatem,
W. H. Wanamaker,	William D. Sherrerd,
H. B. Tyson,	Henry D. Moore,
Thomas J. Jeffries,	J. D. Faires
Louis S. Fiske,	Alfred Pearce,
William M. Coates,	F. H. Wigton,
B. M. Faires,	Dr. L. P. Posey,
W. K. Haupt,	E. P. Weissel,
W. B. Sheppard,	Miers Busch,
Dr. J. J. Tuller,	T. T. Wierman,
C. F. Shoemaker,	David E. Williams.
J. L. Clawson,	
Frank Battles,	
Paul K. M. Thomas,	
Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.,	
Dr. C. Hermon Thomas,	

Thirtieth Annual Festival

Table C

George Irving Merrill.

F. N. Ulrick,
William Simpson,
J. Ernest Richards,
E. C. B. Fletcher,
G. B. Fletcher,
Charles M. Whitcomb,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
A. G. Hetherington,
H. C. Lucas,
Felton Bent,
W. C. L. Eglin,
Arthur B. Huey,
Joseph B. McCall,
W. H. Johnson,
F. H. Haight,
A. F. Thompson,
Samuel B. Culver,
Dr. O. G. L. Lewis,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
Walter Wood,
Lewis A. Riley,
William Jay Turner,
William F. Fell,
Ryland W. Greene,
Joseph F. Stockwell,
Frank Schoble,
Herbert G. Stockwell,

Harry T. Saunders,
H. B. McLoughlan,
Robert Daniel,
George W. B. Fletcher,
Captain H. D. South,
H. S. Furness,
John S. Wurts,
Henry T. Kent,
Charles P. Doane,
W. W. Fry,
R. T. Snodgrass,
H. B. McKinney,
F. W. Ayer,
H. J. Vosburgh,
J. B. Lee, D.D.,
A. G. Bradford,
J. A. Wood,
H. A. Black.

The Addresses

The Association's Address

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The Addresses

The President's Address

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S.T.D., the President of the Society, officiated as Toastmaster. In his introduction to the speechmaking, which was heartily applauded, he said:

Pilgrim fathers and Pilgrim mothers: I do not know whether or not they had colds at the time of the Plymouth Rock landing, but we have them in this day and generation; and I have to begin with a little apology because I have a "frog" in my throat. But I assure you I have no frog in my heart in so far as the heart of every man palpitates in thinking of that long-ago day when those brave men and brave women came to this great land of ours, now known as America, to seek religious freedom and to establish, under the guidance of God, that magnificent republic which has lived and prospered to this day and has before it so much of strength and so much of usefulness.

Some one has said that if there ever were two nations, since the history of man began, which might be said to have been founded by God directly, they were, first of all, the Jewish nation, and, secondly, the United States. I am inclined to think there is a great deal in that suggestion, for this dear land of ours was founded not merely that men might worship freely and that they might live, each man his own master, only governed by the sense of right and by his brother's right, but also that it should be the helper, the leader, the guide for all other nations. And those of us who are truly American, I believe, recog-

Thirty-first Annual Festival

nize that, so far as our land at present is concerned, our interest is not to gather to ourselves territory; our interest is not to make other people afraid of us, as the child is afraid of the father's anger if he does wrong. But it is our part to look over the world and see whereinsoever we can succor those who are in distress, right a wrong, or take the part of those who are weak. Was it not this spirit of helpfulness that was born long ago in Massachusetts, side by side with the spirit of freedom; that self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, which had nothing to do with selfishness, but which had everything to do with human progress and the growth of civilization? I take it, therefore, that one cannot but be enthusiastic on the Twenty-second of December, cannot but feel full of joy and life when he faces a body of New England men and women, and cannot but rejoice that there runs in his veins—in some cases somewhat attenuated but still with more or less vigor, because the blood never dies out—something of that grand old Puritan spirit and life which is eternal.

I think that if I had just come from some other planet, say Mars, and had been dropped into this room, I could have told that you were all New Englanders. There is something about the face of a New England man, about his attitude, about his bearing, which, underneath the seeming levity, after all speaks of strength and courage. Blessed are we by being permitted to stand upon the soil of William Penn, and in having been permitted to-night to taste a little bit of Virginia ham! We would not for an instant minimize the work of William Penn, or of those brave settlers at Jamestown. But I think we have the right, inasmuch as so much has come from New England, not to boast, but to rejoice that the manhood of our country has more or less directly come forth into the life of our nation through those great old heroes of New

England. "What do you grow here?" some one asked Webster, as they stood among the rocks of New Hampshire. And Webster answered, "We grow men." And just in proportion as a man is a man, so is he a descendant of those old heroes who made life worth living, who threw aside the sophistry, the weakness and the misery of pessimism, and held up the glorious torch which has sent down its blessed light from generation to generation with such ever-increasing splendor and vigor, that I think we may honestly say to-day, that we hold that light higher, and it blazes more fiercely than it did even long ago, in the old days of 1620.

We meet to-night, dear friends, under very happy auspices. Our blessings are many. In the first place we live in Philadelphia. Philadelphia has spent the time a little differently this past year from the way in which it has generally been spent. Somehow or other when we went to old New England at other times, and said we were from Philadelphia, we wanted to hide our blushes; but conditions have changed. This Twenty-second day of December is a good day for us, and will make us remember 1911 for a long while, for we have had a victory for reform. We celebrate to-day an aroused interest in connection with great international questions. No matter what our belief may be on arbitration (and it is a rather dangerous subject to bring up, for you cannot tell when "the big stick" may come in), or whatever we may believe about the wool tariff, (that also is a dangerous subject), we cannot but recognize the fact that great problems are being met, even if they are met rather awkwardly, by our land. War is being waged abroad; nevertheless we cannot but believe that that very war itself is going to bring great good; and, although other nations are hostile to each other, we cannot but believe that out of that very hostility is to come a closer and larger brotherhood. I

Thirty-first Annual Festival

think we may feel that we have not met for many years under such happy auspices as those by which we are favored to-night. May we not recognize the fact that the spirit of old New England is alive and stronger than ever; that it comes forth in every effort to purify the State, that it comes forth in every fearless determination to meet a problem, that it comes forth when men are gathered together to counsel how they may make the ways of men clearer, finer, and purer? I congratulate you upon our meeting to-night, upon our health and happiness, upon the hearty dinner we have enjoyed, and upon the speeches you are about to enjoy.

And, now it seems very fitting that before anything else is said or done, we should rise in silence,—drink a toast to the President of the United States and then join together in our national anthem. I propose “The President of the United States.”

(The company cordially responded by rising and honoring the toast in silence, after which they sang with orchestral accompaniment “America.”)

PRESIDENT TOMKINS resumed in a humorous vein: A friend of mine was accustomed to stand at the door of his church on Sunday night, and shake hands with the people who came out. Among them was a newcomer, a young Swedish girl. He shook her hand and said: “How do you do? I am glad to meet you.” “Thank you,” she replied. He added: “I am very glad to welcome you here. Do you go anywhere to church?” “No, sir.” His next words were: “I would be very glad to have you come here to church.” “Thank you,” she said. Then he asked, “Will you give me your name and address, and I will call on you.” “Oh, thank you,” she said, “but I have a fellow already!” I can well imagine that one who is living at present in New England, while welcoming our

hospitality in Philadelphia and rejoicing in the good company here, recognizes that he has a fellowship already in New England. It is a great thing to live in Boston—a great thing! Some of us got our wives in Boston, and we have been better fellows ever since. And some of us had children who were born in Boston, and I tell you they were wise! There is something about the very atmosphere of New England which seems to make the brain very thoughtful and useful. But, however facetious we may be about Boston, and however we may laugh a little about what we may call the conceit of Bostonians, (although those who live in Boston say they have something to be conceited about), we cannot but recognize, after all, that there is a charm about the old city which makes us love to visit it; that there is something of a fascination about New England that makes us, in the summer-time, wend our way almost inevitably to the New England shores, from Rhode Island up to Maine; that there is that about the people which makes us want to send our boys to college in Cambridge, or—if we cannot do any better—in New Haven.

We have the pleasure of having with us, to-night, one who is well known and loved everywhere, one whose influence has been great in letters, and, above all else, one who has made his mark upon the young in his classes and through his lectures as well as through his writings. I have the great pleasure of introducing to you one who needs no introduction, Mr. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University.

"Old New England"

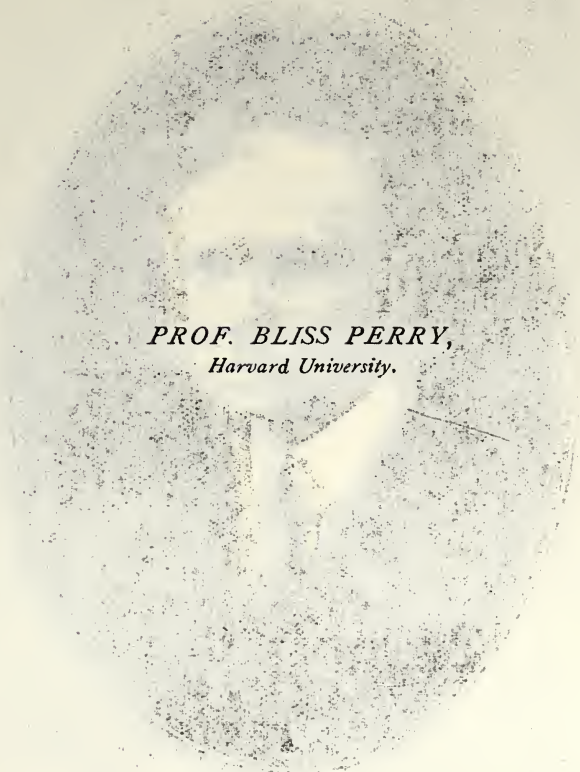
Response by Miss Perry, **B.A., LL.B.**, of Harvard University

Mr. Perry was heartily applauded. He said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New England Society: I little anticipated, when I used to give Dr. Tomkins' boy good marks, in my classroom, a few years ago, that his credulous father would ever say agreeable things about me; and yet it was casting bread on the waters. You smile at the word "Boston." We smile in the same way at the word "Philadelphia." There is a good fellowship about it. Let us leave it at that.

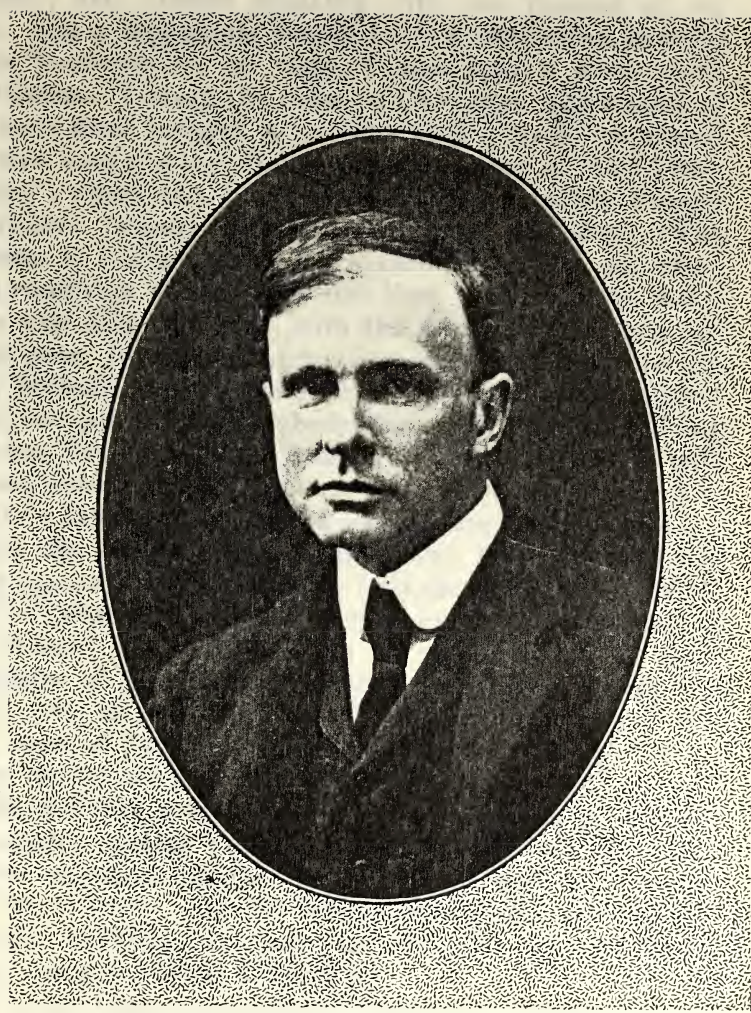
Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, used to say that you could always pick out the New Englanders in any gathering by calling the parliamentary question, "Those opposed, no." When you heard the voices in the negative you knew it was the New Englanders present.

I am going to talk upon the subject actually assigned to me, "The Old New Englander;" and I am going to voice a sentiment of opposition to some of the current ideas about the Old New Englander. I happened, recently, to be doing a piece of work in Old New England history, and it has convinced me that we are wrong in two or three respects in our judgment of our forefathers. I take it to be the prevalent sentiment that the men of the Mayflower and the Puritans were an isolated folk, cut off here on the edge of the ocean, with the dark wilderness in their rear, having left forever their European base of supplies behind them. Now, if there was ever a cosmopolitan movement in the world, if there ever was a platform which was a European platform of advanced and progressive thinking, it was the platform upon which the men of Plymouth Rock stood. Somebody at a New Eng-



PROF. BLISS PERRY,
Harvard University.

JOHN W. BROWN, JR., D.D.



land dinner, must always take upon his lips the name of Calvin; and, though speaking with two parsons at my left, and a supposedly Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Senator from Tennessee on my right, I must have a word about Calvinism. I think the idea of Calvinism which most of us have been brought up in was very cleverly expressed by Mrs. Stowe in that almost-forgotten story of "Old Town Folks," where she makes Sam Lawson describe Parson Simpson's famous sermon. Sam says, in effect, "The Parson is a smart man, but according to him, our state and condition by nature is like this. We are clean down in a well fifty feet deep, with the sides glare ice and the rope gone, yet we are under immediate obligation to get out, because we are free voluntary agents; but nobody ever has got out, and nobody ever will, unless the Lord reaches down and takes him out. But whether He will or not nobody knows, because it is all sovereignty. Not one in a thousand, not one in ten thousand, will be saved." When the parson reached that point, Sam gathered his long legs under him and, as he tells the story, said, "Well, Lord o' Massy, if that's so, they're any of 'em welcome to my chance. So I kind o' riz up and come out." Two centuries of New England history are in those words, "I kind o' riz up and come out." I imagine that that is the way most of you feel toward Calvinistic theology.

On the intellectual side, Calvinism, so far as I can see, is like Swedish gymnastics. It is a balancing of one set of muscles against another. You imagine you are raising an enormous weight; you put it up with one muscle and let it down with the other; and so you work away. You get magnificent exercise out of it, but the time comes when you get terribly tired of it.

Yet, Calvinism as a political platform is something that very few of us adequately understand. I happened, two years ago, to spend a year in France, at the time of the

Thirty-first Annual Festival

celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Calvin's birth. It was a revelation to me to see how the socialistic agnostic members of the present French Government, on a hundred platforms, accepted the principle that the Institutes of Calvin are one of the great fundamental charters of modern democracy. Our forefathers were not always arguing that in Adam's fall we sinned all; they argued, as Samuel Sewall did in 1702, that because we are co-heirs of Adam, therefore, we have the right to life and liberty. Jefferson came along and added "and to the pursuit of happiness." In other words, instead of the old Calvinistic determinism and pessimism and fatalism, which so many of us believe is all there ever was in Calvinism, here was a magnificent, constructive program of present-day European and American politics. Our forefathers shared that European creed. They worked their lives out on that great cosmopolitan platform.

I take another illustration of the same thing. The Massachusetts Historical Society published, the other day, the diary of Cotton Mather. Now, Cotton Mather is known to all of us as the author of the "Magnalia," the last terminal moraine of what Charles Francis Adams once called "the glacial period" of New England. Well, in this diary of Cotton Mather one of the most striking things is the frequency with which in his prayers he "spread before the Lord" the condition of European politics. We New Englanders are sometimes called parsimonious, but we have never been said to be parsimonious in giving the Lord information. Cotton Mather says, "I spread before the Lord the condition of His churches abroad, particularly in the French Empire; and I prayed for a mighty and a speedy revolution there." That was, if I remember rightly, in 1689, just one hundred years before the States General gathered and began the French Revolution. He prays, on the very next morn-

ing, "prostrate," he says, "in the dust" (whether that was Mrs. Mather's fault, or whether it was an expression of his humility, I do not know) "for the poor Vaudois, that they might not suffer in the peace just concluded between France and Savoy." And later on he records, "I prayed for further mortifications upon the Turkish Empire"—a prayer that was somewhat more tardy in being answered.

Take another illustration of the international feeling of the Old New Englanders. I find it in the influence of that book, which was to them the one book, blazing in their imagination with the eternal splendors of the veritable Word of God; that book coming out of the Orient, stamped with the impression of the Greek mind and of the Roman mind and then translated into our mother tongue in the matchless phrases of the King James Bible. Could there be a more splendid instance of true internationalism? Mr. Kipling wrote:

"East is East, and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet."

But East and West met long ago on the pages of our English Bible; and the heart of the East there answers to the heart of the West as, in water, face answereth to face.

Allow me one other instance of their cosmopolitan mode of thought. I take their faith in the classics. Those University-trained men of the seventeenth century emigrating hither, "undid their corded bales" of learning, if I may change Matthew Arnold's famous phrase, upon inhospitable shores; but think of the absolute continuity of thought represented by those Cambridge and Oxford men who settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. At one time in the seventeenth century there was a graduate of Cambridge University for every two hundred and fifty persons in Massachusetts and Connecticut, a greater pro-

portion of University-bred men than there have been in New England from that day to this. There is nothing finer in our history than the way in which that faith in the classics was shown. And, whether you or I read the classics every day, is another question. That classical training spread slowly, up the rivers, over the Alleghanies and into the great Mississippi basin, where it has found a home forever in the splendid State universities of the West. All these illustrations point to the fact that those forefathers of ours were not isolated, narrow and sectarian. They were world's men.

Pass to another misconception. No remark is more frequently made about our forefathers than that they were deficient in the sense of beauty. What is the evidence? They had no pictures, no music, no architecture, and so on and so on. Well, they had other things to do; but before we can say they were deficient in the sense of beauty we must persuade ourselves that they looked upon the face of the sea and the sky with very different emotions from those of their descendants. I do not believe they were very different from us. In the eagerness with which they read the noblest of all poetry and prose in the pages of their one book, the Bible; in the unwearied curiosity with which they read the signs of the sky; in their awe of the dark wilderness and their familiar traffic with the great deep; in the inner visions of duty and of moral law; in the spirit of sacrifice,—the daily walk with God, whether by green pastures of the spirit or through ways that were dark and terrible; is there in all this no discipline of the soul in moral beauty and no training of the eye to perceive the exquisite harmonies of the visible earth? I do not believe it. Emerson writes in his diary, over and over again, "This has been a delicious day." Now, do you suppose that the seven generations of ministers who were Emerson's ancestors had no "delicious" days? Our fore-

fathers had scanty time for reading, but there is abundant proof that they were by no means deficient in the sentiment of beauty.

I take it that theirs was a sentiment of beauty restrained by a sense of right. I have just been reading that fascinating book by the picturesque rascal who is known to us as Morton of Merrymount. He landed on Cape Ann in June, 1622. He says there is no paradise like it in the whole world. He speaks of the fair round hills, the lovely little streams trickling down to the ocean, on the trees millions of turtle doves pecking at ripe grapes. This was the month of June, remember, and I cannot stand for his natural history. But the sentiment of his "New England's Canaan" is precisely that of the old Renaissance, of the child-like joy in the beauty of the world, which you find in Botticelli's "Floro," a picture that our wives and daughters know all about, even if we do not.

Now, Morton of Merrymount resolved to live his life on this theory of the full enjoyment of beauty wherever he found it. Do you know what he did? He went down to Wollaston and "invited certain Indian women to be his consorts," says Governor Bradford; and there was dancing and drinking "and worse practices," until, Bradford writes, "ten pounds worth of strong waters were drank in a single morning." The rulers of the Plymouth Colony talked it over. They "mutually resolved to proceed"—a fine old New England phrase. They at first attempted to reason with Morton, but as he would not listen to reason, they decided to suppress him. They went out with Captain Miles Standish at their head. Morton and his crew came out of their Merrymount with loaded shot guns; and Bradford says that Morton would have shot Captain Standish but "he stepped to him and put by his piece and took him."

I have thought many a time of those last words: Stan-

dish "put by" those heavily loaded fowling pieces handled by drunken men, and in so doing asserted the rights of the community. With those words the old Renaissance dream of unqualified liberty for the individual comes to an end. It lasted just about one hundred years. A century before Morton built his hut at Merrymount, Robelais had described his ideal abbey of Thélème, over the portals of which was the inscription, "Do what thou wilt." That is to say, "Ours is a good world; you cannot, if you are a good fellow, go very far wrong. The dwellers in the ideal palace of humanity will not wish to do anything which it is not right to do." But John Winthrop amended Robelais by saying, "There is a two-fold liberty; there is a liberty to work according to the flesh, which is the liberty of the beasts; there is the other liberty, the liberty to do that only which is right. And for this liberty, we are to give our lives if need be." And our fathers stood for the second sort of liberty, the liberty which is under law.

May I say a word about their sense of order? The most formidable thing in the world is order plus fanaticism. We saw it around Port Arthur in the "human bullets" a few years ago. Our Puritan fathers, beyond any other men in the world up to their time, had that difficult combination of clear-headed foresight, of organization, plus mysticism. I take my illustration from Cromwell. Cromwell tells us just how he felt just before the battle of Naseby, the turning point of his career. Ordered by General Fairfax to command all the horses, he says, "We a company of poor ignorant men; not knowing how to order our line of battle, I rode alone about my business." But what did he do? "I could not but smile out to God in praises, in assurance of victory, because He had chosen by the things that are not to bring to naught the things that are." Now, that sounds like sheer fanaticism. His

smile seems to have been like that which many of us have seen in insane asylums. He rode alone with that supreme fanatical assurance of the victory to come. That is one side of it. On the other side, that man was justly as ready for the fight of Naseby as the German General, Von Moltke ever was for the war of '70. Cromwell had the best eye for a horse of any man in the Eastern countries. He had the best eye for a man in all England. He put middle-sized men on middle-sized horses, and taught them to ride knee to knee. The Ironsides charged at a trot, not in a gallop like Prince Rupert's men. Nothing could stop one of Prince Rupert's charges, but the difficulty was that his troopers could not stop themselves; and twice over, in those great battles, Rupert's horsemen found themselves two miles in the rear and the enemy in possession of the field. I say the secret of Cromwell's victory over the most famous cavalry leaders of the age was precisely in that sense of order which came from the restraining hand of authority. Those troopers charged at a trot, and could wheel as they charged, at Marston Moor, crushing the enemy's right flank and then crumbling the centre; and at Naseby reversing the process, breaking the left flank first and then overwhelming the centre before the Royalists knew what it was all about. So it was at the battle of Dunbar. And how much of the secret of the old Puritanism, on both sides of the sea, may be found in Cromwell's description of the "crowning mercy," the battle of Worcester! I can never read it without thinking of Ulysses S. Grant; and if I were a parson, Mr. Chairman, I would preach a sermon, some day, on this text, "We beat the enemy from hedge to hedge until we beat him into Worcester." There we have the absolute simplicity characteristic of Grant's Memoirs, the Puritanic capacity for doing one thing at a time and doing it in the logical way and in the orderly way.

Thirty-first Annual Festival

Now, gentlemen, if there is one criticism that has been laid upon our forefathers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and also upon our ancestors in the nineteenth, I think it is fair to say it is this: that our American life has been too helter skelter, that we have been disorderly. Our most brilliant minds have sometimes shown a peculiar unorderliness, a happy casualness like that of the hero of some old romance; although, to be sure, they may have exhibited a wonderful ability for getting things done. Franklin, patient as he was with other men, often lost patience in his technical problems before he had worked them out. Take Fenimore Cooper, one of our greatest novelists. After gaining a little education in the school of an Episcopal minister at Albany, who turned out to be a rascal, he goes to Yale College, runs away to sea, comes back and enters the Navy, then resigns and is happily married. One day he makes a bet with his wife that he can write a better novel than the stupid English novel he had been reading. He wins, and he kept on winning. Could there be any better illustration of that easy, happy-go-lucky American tendency? And, yet, beneath all that apparent disorderliness there may be straight and true lines of instinct working all the time. Once you put a Fenimore Cooper on the trail of a story, he follows it as surely as his own Hawkeye. Take a man like Lincoln, so typical of the character of the Middle West in the middle of the nineteenth century. Think of his amateurish way of getting an education. Lincoln said of himself that he was only a "mast-fed" lawyer; that is, a man who poked up here and there in the woods, the scattered acorns of legal lore. It was perfectly true, but there were few academically trained lawyers, in the old Eighth Illinois circuit or anywhere else, who could measure themselves successfully with that native, long-armed logician. What patient, solid, constructive thinking

underlaid all that apparent carelessness and only waited for the times to develop it.

Now, gentlemen, I like to think that men like Franklin and Lincoln were prophets of the day when the individual in our country shall be more finely disciplined, when we shall be able to do by rule and training and forethought, what our best men up to this time have often seemed to do by chance. The latent lines of order have been there from the beginning. Two or three years ago I was building a boathouse by a little mountain lake, up in Northern New England, and my helper was a fox-hunter by the name of George Fowler, who condescended to work about one day in four or five, and who would do more work in the day when he was working than any four Unionist carpenters that I ever saw. We were framing up the sills of this boathouse. Just before he nailed them into place it seemed to me that they were not at right angles. I said, "Hold on, George, I don't believe you have a right angle there." He had no square, nothing in fact, but a ten-foot pole, besides his axe, saw and hammer. He swung that pole out along one sill and made a mark at the six-foot point, then out along the other sill and marked the eight-foot point. Then he put his ten-foot pole across the sills. One end touched the six-foot mark, and the other just reached the eight-foot mark. George looked up at me with a knowing sort of smile. I said, "How do you know that you have got a right angle?" He replied, "Ain't that what you fellows call geometry?" It began to come back to me that six times six is thirty-six, that eight times eight is sixty-four, that the sum of 36 and 64 is 100; that the square root of 100 is 10, and that there was an old problem about the spare of the hypotenuse being equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides; and I said to myself, *geometry is geometry even in the wilderness.*

Now, gentlemen, our New England history of which we

are so proud and our greater American history, of which New England was but a prophecy, are a daily reminder to us that the deep fundamental lines of order and system are here. On the surface there is a movement of venturesomeness, of casualness. We have loved the spirit of romance. There has always been the far horizon beckoning in the West. The West has been a "state of mind" far more than Boston was a "state of mind;" and the West has illustrated for us the deeper drift of the forces of American life. The American has always loved to take chances, to bet upon his own hand. Nevertheless, there inevitably comes a time when the individual learns that the rights of the other man or the rights of the State are more sacred and more important than his own. I have just read a book on the life of Bret Harte in California, which gives an interesting illustration. The old Californian miners, in 1849, began by holding and shaking the pan. One man could do that work. When they brought in the cradle it meant that two men must work together, and from that day they began to use the word "partner." Professor Josiah Royce, in writing his history of California, says that what happened there was an epitome of the history of the United States. The individual has learned that even for the securing of his just rights as an individual he must learn to say "partner," must observe the duties of fellowship, must recognize the superior rights of the State.

That, gentlemen, is the little peachment that I want to leave with you to-night. I give you as my sentiment: The Old New Englander, more of a world's man than we have supposed, more of a devotee of beauty than we have supposed, a lover of liberty, but a believer in law, a man with an instinct for order and organization, and with a latent sense for the rights of all, an individualist beyond all other individualists in the world, and yet an individualist

who hints and points toward a coming fellowship which shall make, some day, a better America for us all. [Applause.]

THE TOASTMASTER: After a speech like that which we have just heard, one almost feels that he would rather have the announcement of whatever is to be announced, given out in figures rather than through speech. Yet, I am not sure that silence is always proof of wisdom. I heard of a small boy, not long ago, whose father, being about to give a dinner party, said to him, "When you come to the table, don't say a word, or they will find out what a fool you are." When the company were at dinner, the guest to the left of the boy asked him: "What is your name, my boy?" There was no answer. "Do you go to school, my boy?" Not a word. "Have you any brothers and sisters?" Still the boy was mute. "Why, you must be a fool if you can't speak," said the man. Then the little fellow shouted, "Father, they found it out without my saying a word!" There are times when silence is not golden.

There is another State in New England besides Massachusetts—strange, but true! It is a mighty good little State, even if they do make wooden nutmegs there. The chief objection I have against Connecticut is the way they fought against the Episcopal Church. There is an old church in Hartford, which has upon its record a few lines, running something like this: "November 22, 1785. On this day John Smith, a member of this church, renounced religion and joined the Episcopal Church." It is a pretty good old State, nevertheless, and that Hartford Church is a pretty good old church; I have seen it many times; and we are fortunate to-night, in having its pastor to speak for us. Dr. Potter spoke to the New England Society many years ago, but we did not have a fair chance to hear him, because those were the days when the New

Thirty-first Annual Festival

England Society felt that ideas were to be brought out in great abundance, in superfluity almost, for the speakers numbered ten or twelve; and when my dear brother, Dr. Potter, was called upon to speak, it was away in the little hours of the morning, and it was not fair to him nor to the New England Society. To-night we are going to give him a clean sweep. He can take all the time he wants as he speaks of the "New England." I present Rev. Dr. Potter, of Hartford, Connecticut.

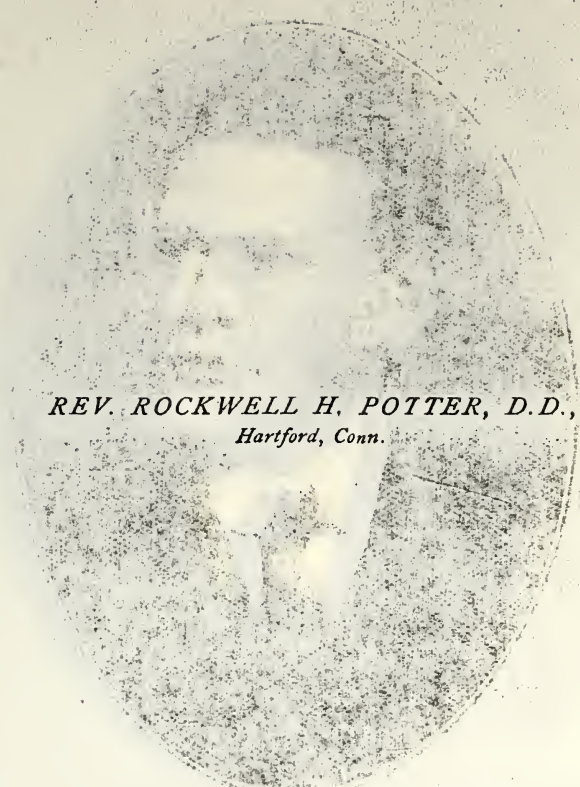
"The New New England"

Response by Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, of Hartford, Conn.

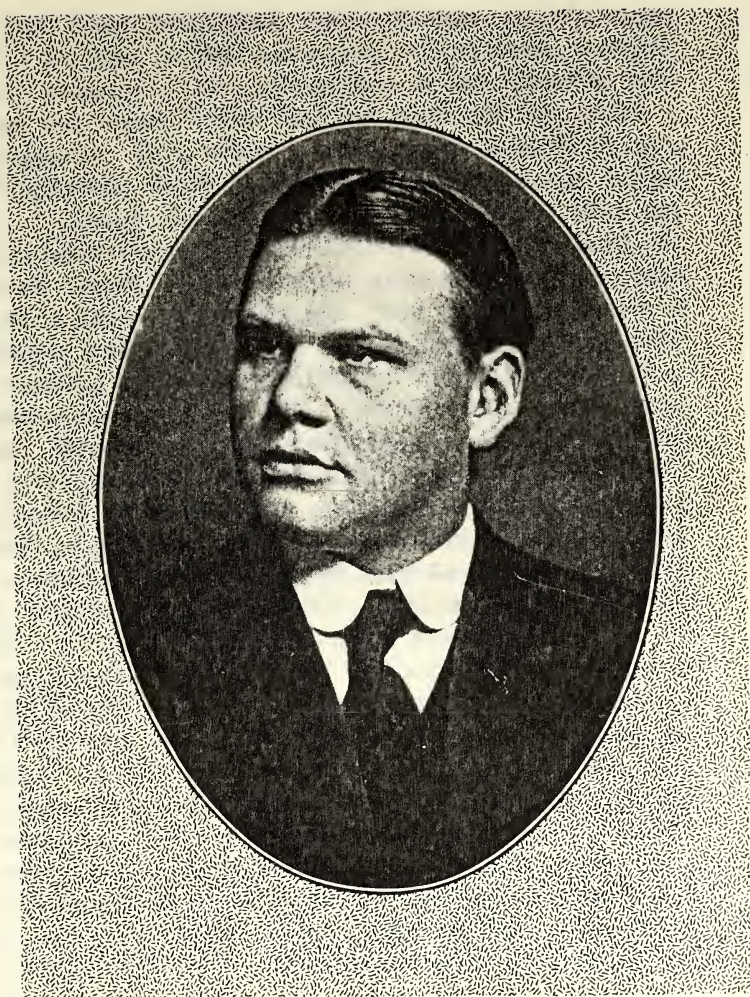
Dr. Potter spoke amid outbursts of applause as follows:

Mr. President, ladies and members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: I quite agree with the President in his sentiment that after what has been said, silence would be golden, but not for the reason given by a young Swede out West, of whom I read in a recent squib in one of our weeklies. This individual was a very taciturn man, but finally summoned up courage, one moonlight night, and asked his neighbor Mary to accompany him on a drive. She accepted the invitation and they started out in his buggy. They traveled four or five miles without either saying a word. As they crossed a bridge over a stream, John spoke. He said, "Mary, will you marry me?" She promptly answered, "Yes, John." They went on for another four or five miles without a word, when Mary said, "John, why don't you say something?" "Oh," he replied, "I have said too d—— much already." [Merriment.]

Now, I am here to talk about the new New England. Anybody could tell from his appearance that the President of this Society had spent considerable time in New Eng-



*REV. ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.,
Hartford, Conn.*



land, and been nourished upon Boston baked beans, though I noticed he did not touch one of them to-night. Anybody looking at the square jaw of the speaker, who preceded me would know that he came off the rocks of New England. But, when I try to palm myself off as a New Englander, there is always difficulty in the proposition. Anybody looking at me would know that my architect never came from the shores of New England, for "Mohawk Dutch" is written all over me. I cannot play the part, I am not in the game. You may have heard of the woman who had a party in her kitchen. The guests were mending socks and pantaloons when the husband of the hostess came in and said, "Sure I have a fine game for you. Here is a box of candy, and I will give it to the one of you that makes the homeliest face in three minutes." They looked at each other and smiled grimaces at the unusual proposition while he consulted his watch and, after counting the minutes, he said to his wife, "Sure, Biddy, you've won the prize." "Go on with you," she replied, "I wasn't playing the game at all."

Nobody could say from my looks that I am a typical New Englander. I am an importation. But that may be said of the new New Englander generally. He is an importation. It is true, as somebody has said, that the Irish have found home rule up in Boston, and that the Italians have come to a republic in New Haven a century before they will come to it in Italy. There is not a New England town that does not have its dominant proportion of foreign-born population. There are the Slavs, the Poles, the Italians, the Jews out of the heart of Russia, the French who have come down from Canada, and the product of the successive waves of immigration from Northern Europe. These have swept in upon old New England, and the new New England has been created by such a process. In any body of leading citizens gathered

Thirty-first Annual Festival

together, in New England to-day, almost every other cast of countenance on God's earth will be seen, save whatever cast of countenance it was that marked the features of the men of old New England.

Now, what is our faith in, and our hope for, the new New England? In what institutions do we find its symbol and its promise? We have, in all our New England, builded institutions that symbolize common life, for after all, life will embody itself in some builded structure. The nature of the life that is lived will find expression somehow in brick or stone or marble. If you go into a New England town to-day, you will see the builded institution of the civic life; up in Boston the gilded dome of the Hub; in Rhode Island the splendid new State House; in our own Hartford the one capitol that was built within the appropriation, as we are never tired of telling. We have the town hall and the court house in every town, builded institutions of the common life; but if the source from which those State Houses, court houses and town halls came is traced back, clear and true, it will be found to lead across the threshold of the old meeting house, for it was in the old meeting house of New England that men learned that every man counts one and that no man counts more than one. And when men learned that truth in the primitive democracy of Puritan Christianity, they joined hands to establish the democratic State. The meeting house is the source of the civic life in New England. In New England every town has had its school house, from the days when beside the old white meeting house, the little red school house was builded, on until now, when each State has its galaxy of institutions of higher learning, all of which share the glory of, and are proud to give allegiance to those great institutions, those Puritan foundations, Yale and, the mother of them all, old Harvard. These institutions of the educational life, the builded in-

stitutions which symbolize to the outward eye the search for knowledge, stand in ample places in our towns and cities. They are adorned with art. The quarries have been ransacked to provide the marble and the granite of which they are built. They have been made glorious within and without. But I repeat that if ever these proud institutions of learning trace their origin back, clear and true, they will find that it leads them over the threshold of the meeting house, for it was in the meeting house of old New England that men learned that men's minds demand all the truth. It was there that men's hearts were quickened and inspired with the truth; and it was after going out from the meeting house that those men built the red school house. It was after going out from the meeting house that they built Harvard and Yale, and it was after going out from the school house that they built every college that has been built in New England or anywhere else, beginning with the first State university; the university in the State of Michigan that was founded by three home missionaries sent out by the churches. The meeting house was the mother of the educational life of New England and is the builded symbol of the Puritan's thirst for knowledge. In our own times you will find the builded institution of philanthropy also. You will find the hospital, the home for the aged, the home for little children, the school for the deaf, the school for the blind, and those manifold institutions that minister the compassion and the pity of our common life. When those institutions are traced back, clear and true, it will be seen that their lines lead over the threshold of the meeting house; for it was the men of the meeting house, the men who had learned the story of the Good Samaritan, who had looked on the figure of the Master and had seen Him in Palestine ministering compassion and pity—those were the men who went

Thirty-first Annual Festival

out from the meeting house to build the institutions of compassion in our common life.

Moreover, in all our New England centres you will find the institutions of social reform, which are the testing stations in which social experiments are tried, in which the probe is put through the social strata to discover what sort of disease is generating there, and of what sort are the remedies that must be applied to it. You will find that if those institutions of social reform that seek to mould the common life into the social weal are traced back, clear and true, they lead over the threshold of the meeting house, for it is in the meeting house, where men hear the story of the Good Samaritan, that they finally resolve to go forth and light up the road to Jericho so that no more men may fall into the hands of thieves on that road. It is the men of the meeting house who have learned the sacredness of all life who go forth from that place to dedicate themselves, heart, hand and brain, to such reorganization of the social life as shall heal its diseases, as shall make it strong for the development of Christianity and shall bring about that condition which will produce happiness, peace and the prosperity that is established in righteousness.

Now, if all these institutions which symbolize the life of old New England and these simple, old structures which stand on every hill top, along the streets of every town and in every village and valley, trace their origin to the meeting house of old New England, I am here to say that our faith to-day is what the faith of the fathers was; namely, that if men can be brought into those meeting houses, there to look upon the primitive simplicity of the Christian doctrine, to bow together there under the inspiration of a common worship, to be inspired there with a thirst for truth, to be quickened there in the ministry of compassion and in appreciation of the new social ideals;

then, going forth from that place, they will, in the new New England, continue the work which the fathers began, fulfill the task to which the fathers set their hands, and achieve in the new New England, the realization of the promise and the fulfillment of the hope of the fathers. For it is true that New England life has been built upon those two elements which the preceding speaker has indicated, the development of the individual on the one hand, and the development of the social weal on the other. If New England's common life in the new generation builds itself upon those two principles, it will rest secure, and we shall see to it that through the ministry of the meeting house and the school house, these men who come to us from across the sea, from every land under God's skies, shall learn something of these ideals and shall build themselves into the social structure with the same inspiration and the same devotion that characterized the men of the olden time. We have not come, in New England, to the point where we can do away with the old meeting houses. We are not ready to abandon them to become historical museums like the old South Meeting House in Boston. We are not ready to tear them down even to substitute such desirable things as children's play-grounds or recreation centres in their places; for it is the meeting house that is the outward, visible symbol of an inward conviction, of a spiritual faith. It is in the meeting house that the individual has revealed to him those spiritual truths and ideals which must be the basis of all society. Society develops not by the things that are seen, but by the things that are not seen. The things that are seen may be taken away or destroyed in a night, but if there remain the things that are not seen,—justice, truth, the spiritual ideals, regard for the rights of men,—all that is swept away may be renewed within a generation. But sweep away the things that are not seen, and the things that are seen will

not be builded short of ten thousand years. Because the old meeting house in the new New England witnesses to these spiritual things, we preserve it and have faith in the new New England.

Furthermore, the old meeting house was the mother of these builded institutions of the common life, the civic institution, the educational institution, the philanthropic institution, the institution for the social weal, because the meeting house was the place, and the one place, where man could meet man as man, where all rank and caste dropped away, where the learned and the ignorant were side by side as brothers and where men met men on the common platform of manhood. For that reason the old meeting house was the source of those inspirations that builded the good things of the common life. For that reason, in the new New England the meeting house is a place where social inspiration is received, the place from which social ideals are promulgated and the place where men are equipped and strengthened to attain those ideals in the common life. I look over, in the columns of an evening paper in my city, night by night, a list of the organizations that are meeting. I find clubs and lodges and orders and societies with manifold names, the titles of which exhaust the combinations of the alphabet, but I find that all of these are based upon rank or caste, or class, or common faith, or inheritance, or the common hopes of a limited group. The meeting house remains the one place where man meets man as man. Therefore, we in the new New England, believe that what the meeting house did for old New England, the meeting house will do for new New England. We in New England know that, despite the complexity of the population that has overwhelmed the ancient stock, in spite of the promiscuous mingling of different strains of blood that has taken place there in every centre, and that is taking place now on the hillsides, so long as the

old meeting house remains, so long as it is a common platform upon which man can meet man, so long will those social institutions that were the glory of the old New England continue to live, and so long will new social institutions continue to develop that shall keep the faith of the fathers, and prove through the coming years, that the foundations which they laid were not laid in vain.

Therefore we have our faith in the new New England. We do not ask that the new New England shall play a solo part in the symphony of the nation's music; we do not ask that the new New England shall be listened to from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as old New England was when she dominated the politics of the nation; but we do believe this, that from that district with its six millions of population set together on those hills, in those valleys and along that rugged seacoast, possessing these ideals and possessing such a faith, there will come a contribution to the common life of the nation which the nation cannot afford to lose, and which shall have its relative part in the future, as it had its dominant part in the past. Therefore, we pray the prayer of the New England poet:

“God of our fathers, Thou who wast,

Art and shalt be when those eyewise who flout
Thy secret presence shall be lost

In the great light that dazzles them to doubt,
We, sprung from the loins of stalwart men, whose
strength was in their trust

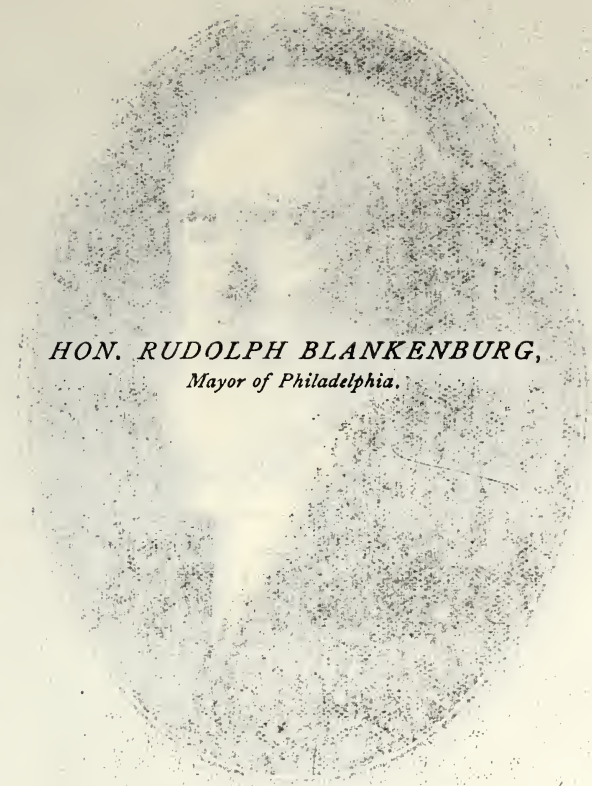
That Thou wouldst make Thy dwelling in their dust
And live with them a fellow citizen who build a city of
the just;

We, like our fathers, feel Thee near,
Sure that, while lasts the immutable decree,

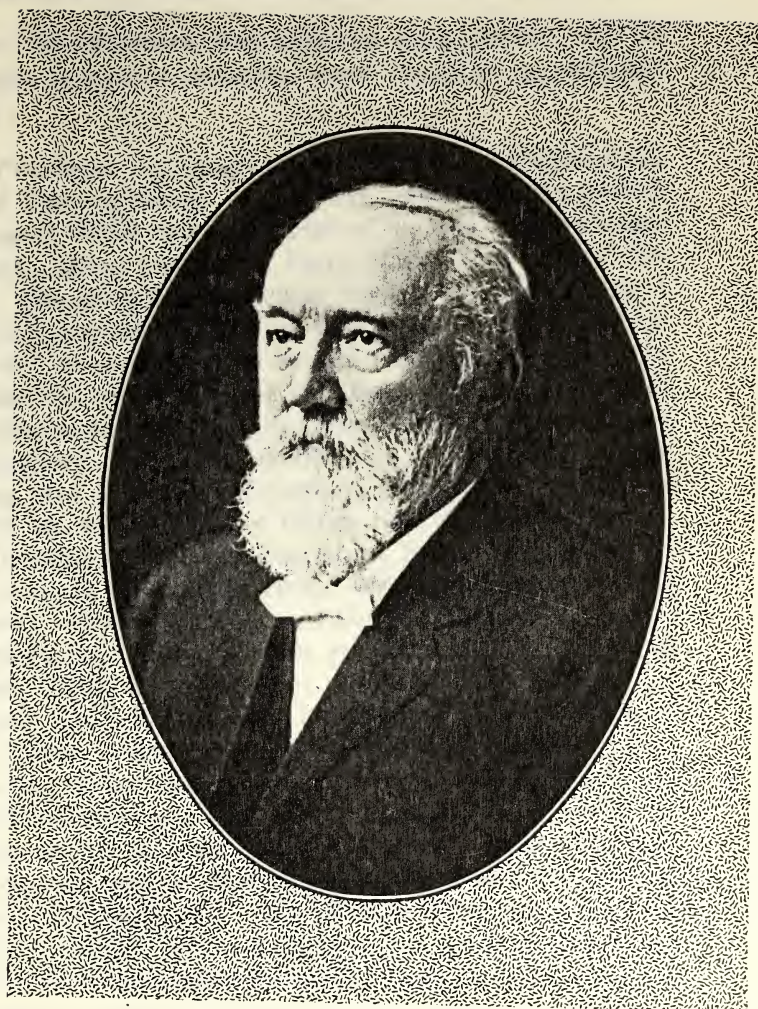
The land to human hearts so dear
Shall not be unbeloved by Thee.” [Applause.]

Thirty-first Annual Festival

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, I think we may feel that so long as that spirit lasts, New England is going to hold its own. Thank God that we have in our New England meeting house, men of such divine faith and such superb courage. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee told me a few days ago, a true story about a chaplain on the field of Gettysburg, who had promised the mother of one of the boys in his regiment, in the Southern army, that he would look after her son, and, should it be necessary, give him the last rites of the church. One night, while a battle was raging, he was in his tent when a soldier came in and said, "Well, poor Allen Brown has fallen!"—that was the name of the lad—"I saw him drop!" "Well," the chaplain said, "I must go out and do what I promised his mother I would do;" and, taking his lantern, he started out in a rain of bullets. He found the boy, who was dying from a terrible wound in the chest. The chaplain staunched the flow of blood with his handkerchief and, realizing that the wound would prove fatal, said to the lad, "You will die before morning. I cannot stay here; I am sorry; but I have other duties. I think I had better have the burial service for you read now." "All right," said the boy. Then the chaplain put the lantern in the boy's hand and read the burial service while the boy made the responses. We have had a few funerals in Philadelphia, recently, and the gang held the candle while Mr. Blankenburg read the burial service. "Blankenburg" means "Clean City." That is a translation from the German. We have with us to-night one to whom we have already given our allegiance, whose hands we have promised to hold up, and we will not go back on the promise; one whom we trust and whom we honor, who has kindly consented to give us a word of greeting—Mayor Blankenburg.



*HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor of Philadelphia.*



Response by Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia

Mayor Blankenburg was received with cheers, and his witty and pertinent remarks were heartily appreciated. He said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: Upon my arrival I was greeted with a song which was a reversal of the one we have heard for many, many years,—“Hail, Hail, The Gang’s Not Here.” The gang at the present time is on ticket of leave, and it will depend entirely upon its good behavior whether it will ever be permitted to return to power. I was somewhat startled when I heard the Toastmaster say that all those present here looked like New England men. I have never claimed either to look like one or to be one. Upon thinking over the pages of history, my mind went back to the days of the invasion of Great Britain by the Saxons, and I thought of that greatest of all English kings, whose name to-day is honored wherever history is known, Alfred the Great, who did more to establish England as one of the world’s great powers than any man in the history of England. Then my mind went back over other things that happened until the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Those Pilgrims are being honored to-night. But, gentlemen, do not forget that you who are sitting around this festive board are only their descendants. I stand before you as an original Pilgrim Father. It is true that I arrived some years after the first Pilgrims, nevertheless, my statement cannot be contradicted. You came here because you couldn’t help yourselves; I came here of my own free will, like the original Pilgrim Fathers did. I do not feel unduly elated in being called “Mayor of Philadelphia”; titles do not count; and if, instead of greeting me when you meet me in the streets with “Good day, Mr.

Thirty-first Annual Festival

Mayor," you will say "Good day, Pilgrim Father," I shall feel exceedingly obliged to you.

Mr. President, much has been said here to-night about the early history of this country in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans, but some things have been left unsaid. Having been somewhat of a student of history, I have been impressed by the remarkable fact that those who left England to escape oppression became oppressors almost the very moment they landed on American soil. Nothing has been said by the speakers of the persecution of the Quakers or "Friends," than whom there is no better class of citizens in the United States. I know whereof I speak, for Mrs. Blankenburg is a Quaker. But let us forget those excrescences in the early history of the country when occasionally, to have a picnic or a matinee, they would hang a Quaker or even a Quaker woman. They evidently believed in the equality of the sexes. Let us forget it; they didn't know any better. Soon after they saw the light through the preaching of Quakers, Governor Endicott stopped hanging and burning them at the stake, and he only had them tied to a cart and whipped. Now, that was some progress in the right direction, and we have continued going in that direction ever since.

I am compelled to be brief, for I have been put in here simply because I occupy the high office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. I believe nearly everybody in this great audience voted for me. Those who didn't vote for me on Tuesday, voted for me on Wednesday morning. And Philadelphia to-day is, I believe, more favorably known than it was two months ago, at least I have been told so by friends from other parts of the country. Its social organizations have always given the city pre-eminence. Many a time I have attended dinners of the various societies in Philadelphia. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago it was my privilege to be a guest of one of the members

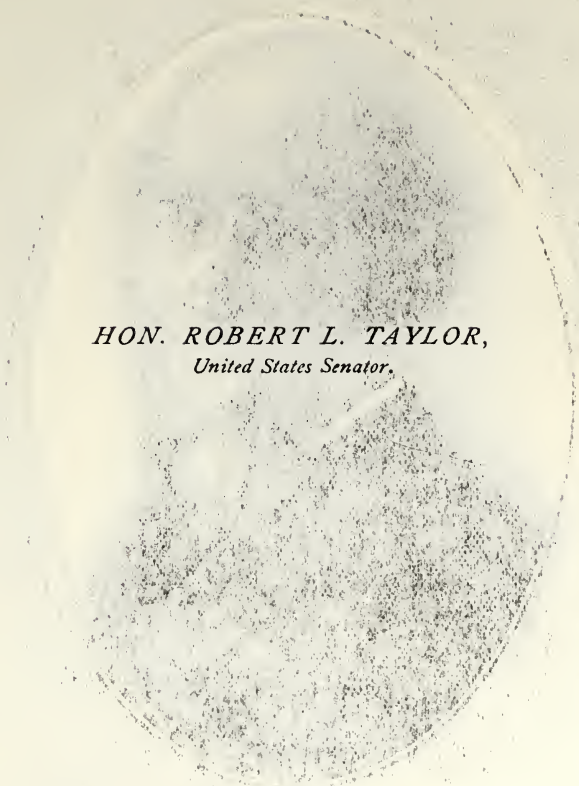
of your Society. Since then I have attended dinners of the Sons of St. George, one of the oldest societies in the country; of the Sons of St. Andrew; of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of The German Society. And here let me say that the Germans do amount to something after all. I have been reading some books written by Americans upon what the Germans have done for this country; and they have impressed me that perhaps we had not been appreciated, but that our time would come. There are many other Philadelphia societies. We have the New Jersey Society, that had a banquet here last week; the New York Society; the Ohio Society; and the Canadian Society. The latter has given us about the only reciprocity we have ever had with Canada. Then we have the New England Society. Well, gentlemen, you think a good deal of yourselves don't you? It seems to me from what I have heard to-night, and from what I have read in the newspapers heretofore, that you are just about "it"; at least you think so. But there is one Society that puts in the shade every other Society in this country or any other country, and it is one that has time and again honored me with an invitation,—the Scotch-Irish Society. If there is any organization in this city, in this State or in this country, that has done good to the country, it is the Scotch-Irish Society. They say so themselves! In the last report I had from them they now claim that Columbus was a Scotch-Irishman. They may perhaps in the near future go back as far as Moses and claim him as a Scotch-Irishman. What they may do with Adam I do not know. My friends, all of these Societies stand for the development and the betterment of our country. No one of them claims pre-eminence but all are actuated by public spirit and patriotism. When in the next life we knock at the door, and St. Peter asks us "What have you done?" it may not be sufficient to say, "I was a member of the New England

Society," or of this or that Society. But it will count not only then for ourselves, but now, for the country we love so dearly, if we weld together in one great whole all of these Societies, founded as they are, upon the purest and noblest principles, and contributing, as they do, to make this country in the future as in the past, the greatest on God's universe. [Applause.]

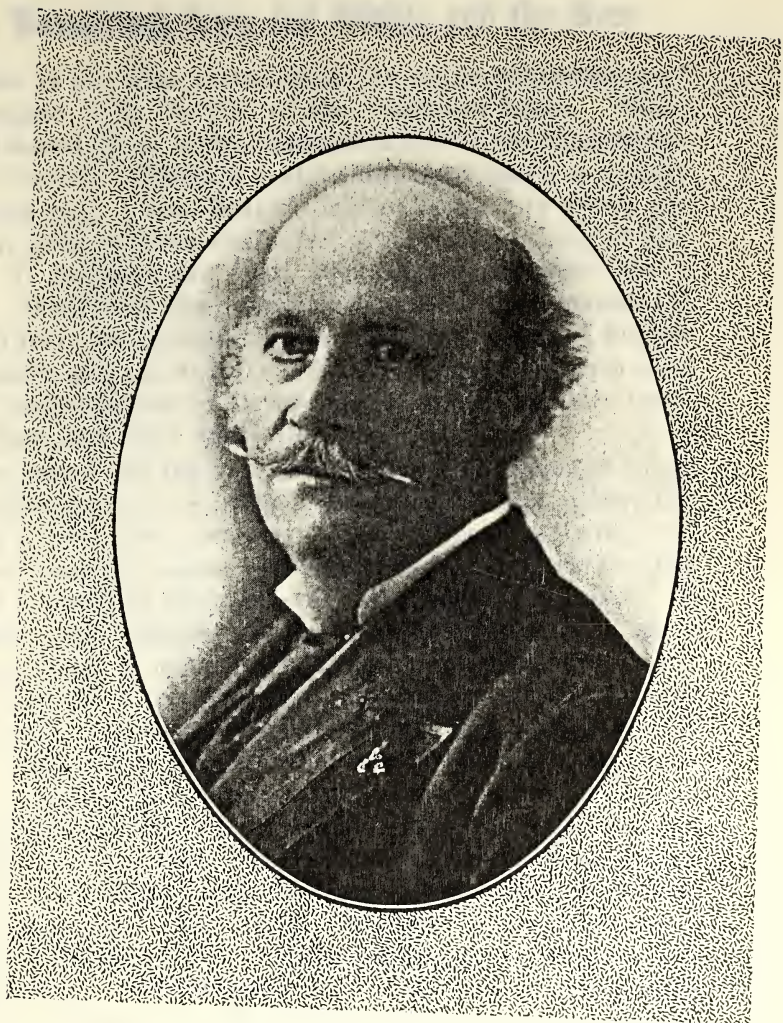
THE TOASTMASTER: It has been a great pleasure to hear something said for Germany. It will now be a pleasure for us to hear some one from another part of the United States. The Senators of the United States are supposed to belong to the whole country, whether they come from the South, the North, the East or the West. We love our United States Senate, and are proud of it. We have petitioned that body to do many things that it has been very slow in doing, but I suppose that that is because of the natural slowness of wisdom. However that may be, we are certainly greatly honored in having with us a Senator from Tennessee, who, when he was running for the office of Governor, went around with his violin and alternately played and spoke. It is a great thing to be able to appeal to one's constituency with music as well as with strong political truth. I am sure we will enjoy a speech from Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, on "Music."

Response by Hon. Robert L. Taylor, U. S. Senator from Tennessee

Senator Taylor was welcomed with enthusiasm and responded in his usual happy style. His general theme was "Music," and his novel treatment of it with songs and melodies was a musical treat. Among many delightful things, he said :



HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
United States Senator.



A Paragraph from the Fiddle and the Bow

Music is the wine of the soul. It is the exhilaration of the palace; it is the joy of the humblest home. Music sparkles and glows in the banquet hall; it is the inspiration of the church. There is a style for every taste, a melody for every ear. I once heard a wizard of the bow sweep the vibrant strings of his violin and turn it into a thing of passion. It laughed and wept and sang, and sobbed like a child. It pleaded like a flower and sighed like a maiden; it echoed from the battlefield of love the drum-beat of fluttering hearts and the sweet musketry of kisses and then died away into whispers as sweet and low as the summer evening's last sigh that shuts the rose.

How sweet are the lips of morning that wake the sleeping world; how sweet is the bosom of night that pillows the world to rest; but sweeter than the lips of morning and sweeter than the bosom of night is the voice of music that wakes a world of joys and soothes a world of sorrows. It is like some unseen ethereal ocean whose silver surfs forever break in song. All nature is resonant with music and redolent of the beautiful. There is a melody in every sunbeam, a sunbeam in every melody. There is a flower in every song, a love song in every flower; there is a sonnet in every gurgling fountain; a hymn in every brimming river; an anthem in every rolling billow. Music is the twin-angel of light, the first-born of Heaven, and mortal ear and mortal eye have caught only the echo and the shadow of their celestial glories. The violin is the poet laureate of music; violin of the virtuoso and master, fiddle of the untutored in the ideal art. It is the aristocrat of the palace and the hall, it is the democrat of the unpretentious home and humble cabin. As violin it weaves its garlands of roses and camelias; as fiddle it scatters its modest violets. It is admired by the cultured for its magnificent powers and wonder-

ful creation; it is loved by the million of the people for its simple melodies.

One bright morning, just before Christmas day, an official stood in the Executive Chamber in my presence as Governor of Tennessee and said: "Governor, I have been implored by a poor, miserable wretch in the Penitentiary to bring you this rude fiddle. It was made by his own hands, with pen knife, in prison, during the hours allotted to him for rest. It is entirely without value, as you can see but it is his petition to you for mercy. He begged me to say that he has neither influential friends nor attorneys to plead for him; he is extremely poor, and all that he asks is when the Governor shall sit at his own happy fireside on Christmas Eve with his own happy children around him, he will play one tune to them on this rough fiddle, and think of a cabin far away in the mountains whose hearth stone is cold and desolate and surrounded by a family of poor, little, wretched, ragged children, crying for bread and waiting and listening for the footsteps of their father." Who would not have been touched by such an appeal? The record was examined, Christmas Eve came; the Governor sat that night at his own happy fireside, with his own happy children around him, and he played one tune to them on that rough fiddle. The fireside of the cabin in the mountains was bright and warm; a pardoned prisoner sat with his baby on his knee, surrounded by his happy children and in the presence of his happy wife, and although there was nothing but rags and squalid poverty around him, I think he picked up the old fiddle and played that sweetest of all songs: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

One day an old black mammy came waddling in and said: "Honey, I wants my ole man." "Why (I said), Mammy where is your old man?" "Well (she said), dey has got him in politics at last, he's out yonder in the penitentiary." She said; "Honey, dey tole me you was a ole

time fiddler an' my ole man he's a ole time fiddler, an dat gives me de sperit to come an ax a favor of you." "Why (I said), Mammy, what have they got the old man in the penitentiary for?" Well (she said), I'se gwine to tell you the truth. We had our grand-chiluns livin' wid us. Their mother was dead, an' times got hard an' de chiluns got hungry an' de ole man slipped out one night and stole a couple of middlins of meat and a few chickens and dey catch him wid' em, and he's been in de penitentiary ever since. Honey, de ole fiddle is powerful lonesome hangin' dar on de cabin wall wid de strings all broke, and I hain't heard a chune since dey tuk de ole man from me. He's a getin' ole; he 'aint no count in dar, and he aint no count outside, an' I can't see what you wants to keep him in dar for." "Well (I said), Mammy, if he 'aint no count inside and he 'aint no count outside what do you want with him?" She looked me appealingly in the eyes and said: "Lord, bless your soul, honey, we's out of meat agin." That night the old man sat in his cabin once more a free man, and I think he took down the old fiddle from the wall and strung her up, and the darkies all gathered in, and the sleepy hills awoke and echoed back the clatter of dwindling shoe souls in the old Virginia Reel, and the smoke danced up the chimney and swung corners with the moonbeams in the air.

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, I would like to express your thanks to the speakers, who have interested us so much to-night. I am sure we have been inspired with greater enthusiasm for New England, with a more firm determination to live like New England men, and with greater love for the whole country. The meeting is adjourned.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby adopt this Constitution.

Article I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be
“*Veritas et Libertas.*”

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the “Mayflower” at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

2100 - 2100

Members

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Busch, Henry P.,	324 South Seventeenth Street.	Nov., 1910.
Busch, Miers,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	424 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	304 Lafayette Building.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	312 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	West Walnut Lane.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	School-house Lane, Gtn.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	308 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	Strafford.	Nov., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Baily, Frederick L.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1911.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	Ogontz.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	55 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Belding, William S.,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Felton	Haverford.	Dec., 1911.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Billings, Harry,	Bourse Building.	Oct., 1911.
Blake, Barton F.,	Merion.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Boone, John Allen,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	Haverford.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4712 Springfield Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradley, Newell C.,	523 Hansbury Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Building.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabele,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckland, Edw. H., D.D.S.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1908.
Buckley, Monroe,	328 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phœnixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	Denckla Building.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapin, Philip E.,		Apl., 1910.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1909.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cliff, George H.,	Langhorne, Pa.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.

Names of Annual Members of the

Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	Real Estate Trust Building.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	Sixth and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
DeKrafft, William,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1911.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Doane, Charles P.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1910.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Driver, William R., Jr.,	Seventeenth and Filbert Sts.	Dec., 1908.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	Flanders Building.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Bryn Mawr.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	Glen Ridge, N. J.	Mch., 1908.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Evans, Shepley W.,	Merion.	Dec., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	812 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faries, James D.,	3808 Locust Street.	Dec., 1911.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Ferris, Rev. George H., D.D.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1910.
Fiske, Edw. R.,	234 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	1723 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, Edward C. B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, Gustavus B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Fuller, Rev. Horace Fred'k,	Cedar Grove, Olney.	Dec., 1908.
Futrell, William H.,	928 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	Dec., 1908.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	855 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	Queen Lane Manor.	Dec., 1908.

Names of Annual Members of the

Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard-Smith, Spurrier,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	816 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	1328 Walnut Street.	Apr., 1903.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	Haverford.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Long, Joseph W.,	3407 Haverford Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	910 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	305 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Mch., 1895.
Magoun, Henry A.,	Haddonfield, N. J.	Dec., 1911.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Mears, William A.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec., 1899.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Merrick, Dwight V.,	1722 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec. 1904.
Monroe, Josiah,	220 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	524 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Ober, Thomas K., Jr.,	1230 Callowhill Street.	Dec., 1908.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Kent,	212 St. Mark's Square.	Dec., 1910.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	Villa Nova.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	142 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Passmore, Ellis P.,	Coulter and Stanley Streets.	Dec., 1911.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Peet, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Pettingill, John D.,	127 North Thirty-third Street.	Apl., 1910.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	249 South Forty-sixth Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	Bleddyn Avenue, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	1840 S. Camac Street.	Dec., 1910.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.

Names of Annual Members of the

Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richards, Joseph Ernest,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Richards, Joseph T.,	3914 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1911.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Rudd, Alexander H.,	Media.	Dec., 1911.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop D., LL.D.,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Smith, Charles Lathrop,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Smith, Leonard O.,	Norwich, Conn.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec. 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Loudon,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Spaulding, Frederick,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1911.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	Beverly, N. J.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Stockwell, Joseph F.,	6340 Woodbine Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec. 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Tatnall, Henry,	Bryn Mawr.	Apl., 1910.
Thayer, Albert R.,	Care Edw. B. Smith Co., Franklin Bank Bldg.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, Albert,	4045 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., S.T.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	718 Cherry Street.	Jan., 1890.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Ulrick, Freedom N.,	437 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1897.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	2119 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warner, Edward O.,	1205 Franklin Bank Building.	Oct., 1911.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	Dec., 1908.
Weaver, Joseph B.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1910.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.

Names of Annual Members of the

Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1908.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1910.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	6628 Greene Street.	Oct., 1909.

Obituary

William Henry Smith, born March 10, 1814, died at his residence, 100 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y., on the 10th of March, 1881, at the age of 67 years.

Mr. Smith was for many years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was President of the same from 1861 to 1862. He was also President of the New York Central Railroad, and of the New York and New Jersey Railroad.

Obituary

Obituary

Chauncey Hubbard Brush died March 2d. He was born in Vermont. Among his ancestors was the Puritan chosen by St. Gaudens to represent the spirit of the race at Springfield.

Mr. Brush studied law and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin. He came to Philadelphia during the Civil War and engaged in the insurance business until he retired in 1904. He was one of the founders of the Society in 1881.

Waldo M. Claflin died September 6th. He was born in Milford, Mass., in 1845. He was educated in Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and in conjunction with Charles Williamson, engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Philadelphia. He was among the first to place ready-made men's shoes on the market; and about thirty years ago he invented the first shoes used exclusively for baseball playing.

In 1872, Mr. Claflin was married to Miss Mary Ella Bement, daughter of the late William Barnes Bement, of the firm of Bement, Miles & Company. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Mr. Claflin was prominently known in organizations for the development of business and educational studies, being identified with the Board of Managers of the Glen Mills School, formerly the House of Refuge, Massachusetts Chapter of the Society of Cincinnati, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Geographical Society and the Naval League. He was president of the Claflin Family Association, which held

Members Deceased During the Year

fifty-seven annual meetings in Milford, Mass., and was a member of the Union League of this city and the Manufacturers' Club, in addition to other business organizations. He joined the Society in 1883.

Theodore W. Faires died April 17th. He was born in 1851. Mr. Faires was secretary and treasurer of the Tiona Refining Company. He was the son of the Rev. John Wylie Faires, former principal of the Classical Institute. He attended the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1871, and after leaving the institution was an instructor in the Classical Institute. He became interested in the oil business about fifteen years ago. He is survived by his wife and nine-year-old son. He was a member of the Union League, the Merion Cricket Club and joined the Society in 1903.

Alexander Mackay-Smith died November 16th. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1850. His father was United States Senator Nathan Smith, and his ancestors were among the early New England settlers. He was educated at St. Paul's School and later at Trinity College, Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1872. Then he went to England, where he studied theology under Rev. Dr. Derwent Coleridge. Subsequently he studied in Germany three years, returning to this country in 1876, when he was ordained a deacon. He was ordained a priest the following year and began his career as a city missionary in Boston.

His first charge was at Grace Church, South Boston, in 1879. The following year he became curate of St. Thomas' Church, New York, where he remained thirteen years. In 1886 he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kansas, but he declined because he preferred his work in New York. In

1893 he was made rector of the fashionable Church of St. John in Washington.

It was in 1902 that he was elected bishop-coadjutor of the diocese of Pennsylvania, to assist the venerable Bishop Whitaker, with the right to succeed him.

Ever since then Bishop Mackay-Smith has been a leader in the Episcopal church in Philadelphia. Not only has he taken the most active part in church affairs, but he has been socially prominent and active in civic affairs. When, however, he succeeded Bishop Whitaker as head of the diocese, two years ago, he felt that he would be unable to conduct the church's affairs with justice to the people.

In 1881 Bishop Mackay-Smith married Miss Virginia Stewart, daughter of a sugar manufacturer. They have three daughters, Mrs. Charles Marlatt, of Washington, and Misses Virginia and Gladys Mackay-Smith, who lived with their parents. He joined the Society in 1903.

E. Porter Mason died March 4th. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1841. After his service in the civil war, he engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and since 1892 had been connected with the R. G. Dun Agency. He joined the Society in 1908.

Justus Clayton Strawbridge died March 27th. He was born in Reading, Pa., of New England parentage in 1838.

His father was Dr. George F. Strawbridge, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a prominent physician of his day. At the age of 16 his distinguished career as a merchant began, when he entered a wholesale silk house of this city, where his uncommon business ability was recognized, making rapid stride in the business world, until in July, 1862, he engaged in the dry goods business with Isaac H. Clothier.

Members Deceased During the Year

In 1892 the firm added to their vast buildings on Market Street a large seven-story building on Filbert Street, west of Eighth, and the business grew to be one of the great institutions in the country.

Mr. Strawbridge retired from the active business in 1900, turning over his interest to three of his sons, Frederick H., Robert E., and Francis R., all of whom are now connected with the store.

Mr. Strawbridge was a great admirer of Benjamin Franklin, and in 1897, believing that there should be a statue of that famous philosopher, decided to give one to the city. John J. Boyle was commissioned to prepare a statue over life size, and it now stands in front of the Post-office on Chestnut Street, above Ninth. The statue was unveiled on June 14th, 1899.

Mr. Strawbridge was a director of the National Export Exposition, which was opened in this city in September, 1899. He was a member of the Board of Archaeological Managers of the University of Pennsylvania for many years, serving as president for a number of terms. He was a director of the Provident Life and Trust Company, the Delaware Insurance Company, Haverford College, the Germantown Saving Fund and other well-known corporations and institutions. For many years he was the president of the City Bridge Company. He was a member of the Union League, Art and Manufacturers' Clubs, and joined the Society in 1896.

Ozi W. Whitaker died February 9th. He was born in New Salem, Mass., in 1830. His father, Ira Whitaker, was one of the substantial farmers of the community, and was of one of the oldest families of Massachusetts for several generations.

Bishop Whitaker was graduated from Middleburg College, Vermont, in 1856, and the same year was confirmed

in the Protestant Episcopal Church. For four years following his graduation he was principal of the high school at North Brookfield, Mass. The next three years he attended the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was graduated in 1863. Within the month he was ordained a deacon in the Grace Church, Boston, by Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, who also ordained him to the priesthood.

Almost immediately after his ordination, he was called to St. John's parish, Gold Hill, Nevada, where he spent two years studying the conditions and reporting on the character of missionary work needed in that part of the country. In 1865 he returned East and became rector of St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. In the same year he married the daughter of Thomas L. Chester, then a well-known merchant of New York.

Two years after he returned to Nevada and became rector of St. Paul's Church, at Virginia City. In 1863 his studies of the missionary situation were recognized, and he was elected missionary Bishop of Nevada by both houses of the general convention, held in St. John's Chapel, New York. His consecration as Missionary Bishop of Nevada, with Arizona added, followed in St. George's Church, New York.

A year later the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Kenyon College.

Perhaps the most widely-known evidence of his work as missionary in Nevada and Arizona is a school for girls in Reno, Nevada, which has become one of the leading educational institutions of the State.

At a special convention in St. Luke's Church in Philadelphia, he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, and made the unanimous choice of the convention for the higher office upon the death in 1887 of Bishop William Bacon

Members Deceased During the Year

Stevens. In 1889 he visited all of the American Church missions in Cuba.

During the twenty-five years of Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker's administration as Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, no churchman has stood more prominently in the light of the religious community. He has been the strong right arm of all movements of moment in his own church and in many other great religious movements during that period. Bishop Whitaker's rise in the church perhaps never has been equalled in this country. He joined the Society in 1900.

Joseph Harrison Brazier died January 15. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1837, and was descended from Harrison Brazier of Revolutionary fame, and from Joseph Holt Ingraham, one of the founders of Portland.

In 1849 Mr. Brazier came to Philadelphia and connected with the house of J. E. Caldwell Co., and made a meritorious record in the War of the Rebellion. In 1866 he married Ellen Kemble Bartol, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Union League, Art Club, Historical Society, Country Club and other organizations, and was a charter member of this Society.

William A. Church died on October 25. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1834, and was the son of Julius Church and Charlotte Moore, being a descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Church, of Hartford. His family moved to Philadelphia in 1836, and his education was received under the guidance of Dr. A. T. W. Wright.

In 1857, Mr. Church entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. In 1871 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer, and in 1884 he was elected Treasurer of the railroad, and in 1886 Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and

New England Society of Pennsylvania

other affiliated companies. His term of service lasted forty-seven years until his retirement in 1904 at the age of seventy.

During his connection with the railroad, it passed through many interesting and trying crises. In these, Mr. Church's sterling qualities of character and steady faith in the ultimate prosperity of the company were a source of strength and confidence.

He married Elizabeth I. Barker, and is survived by three children, Arthur L. Church, Edgar M. Church and Mrs. William M. Longstreth. He joined the Society in 1901.

Albert Cole Hopkins died on June 9. He was the son of Joseph Gilbert and Abigail Swift Hopkins, and was born in Villanova, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in September, 1837. He was a direct descendant of John Hopkins, who came over from England (probably Coventry) in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., and in 1636 removed to Hartford, Conn., where his descendants made their homes, until, after the death of Daniel Hopkins, his son, Joseph Gilbert, removed to Villanova, N. Y., in which place and in Forestville, N. Y., he became a successful merchant.

Mr. Hopkins received his education in the common schools of Forestville, N. Y., and in Alfred Academy, and became a teacher in the Academy at Troy, Pa., in 1856. He later became a partner of his brother-in-law, G. B. Long, in the mercantile firm of Long & Hopkins. In 1857, he removed to Lock Haven, Pa., and became engaged in lumbering, at first in a small way, but later extensively in the central part of Pennsylvania, both individually and in various partnerships. He was also a member of the firm of Benton Hopkins, which operated a large Cattle Ranch in Northwestern Kansas, and was extensively interested in Oregon timber land.

Members Deceased During the Year

He was elected to Congress in 1890, from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, and again in 1892. In 1900, he was appointed by the Governor, to the Pennsylvania State Forestry Reservation Commission, which was then just beginning to collect the immense bodies of cut-over timber land, which now make up the State Forestry Reservations. He served on this Commission until 1904, when a severe and long-continued illness, forced him to resign, and during this period, his knowledge of the lands and topography of Central Pennsylvania, made his services of great value to the commission. One of the largest of the State reservations is named in his honor. He joined the Society in 1892.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bigelow, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1911.
Bliss, Theodore,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1910.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bond, Frank S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1912.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1911.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1911.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Church, W. A.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1911.
Clafin, Waldo M.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1911.

Members Deceased During the Year

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Converse, John H.,	Jan., 1882.	May, 1910.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
 Dadmun, George A.,	 Dec., 1881.	 Oct., 1888.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1910.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
 Edson, Alfred H.,	 Dec., 1892.	 July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
 Faires, Theo. M.,	 Dec., 1903.	 Apl., 1911.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
 Galvin, T. P.,	 Dec., 1883.	 Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
 Hacker, William,	 Dec., 1881.	 Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Dec., 1906.	Oct., 1910.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert C.,	Dec., 1892.	June, 1911.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1910.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland,	Dec., 1899.	Sept., 1910.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.

Members Deceased During the Year

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Mackay-Smith, Alexander,	Jan., 1903.	Nov., 1911.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.
Mason, E. Porter,	Dec., 1908.	Mch., 1911.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnell,		Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Dec., 1894.	Mch., 1912.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	Nov., 1896.	Mch., 1911.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	Mch., 1905.	Apl., 1910.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1910.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME	ADMITTED	DIED
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
Whitaker, Ozi W.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1911.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Willard, De Forest, M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1910.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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